

ASSIGNMENT 15

Textbook Assignment: "Shipboard Duties (continued)," and "Investigations," chapters 14 and 15, pages 14-12 through 15-44.

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| <p>15-1. Prisoners of war are not subject to the UCMJ.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. True2. False <p>15-2. What officer is responsible for preparing prisoner muster lists and having prisoners photographed for record purposes?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Supply officer2. First Lieutenant3. Operations officer4. Wardroom mess treasurer <p>15-3. Which of the following officers is/are authorized to confiscate all arms, military equipment, and military documents in the possession of the-prisoners?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Intelligence officer2. Communications officer3. Either 1 or 2 above4. First Lieutenant <p>15-4. Members of the U.S. Armed Forces and prisoners of war may be confined together.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. True2. False <p>15-5. What instruction provides guidance for handling prisoners of war?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. OPNAVINST 5580.12. OPNAVINST 5530.143. SECNAVINST 3461.34. SECNAVINST 1643.1 | <p>15-6. What agency provides direct investigative support as needed both ashore and afloat for the Department of the Navy?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The NCIS2. The FBI3. The CIA <p>15-7. What authority and/or agency should a commanding officer notify when naval personnel are involved in a major crime committed outside a naval installation?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The NCIS2. The officer with general court-martial jurisdiction3. Both 1 and 2 above4. The local police agency' <p>15-8. What authority should determine whether or not an investigation should be referred to the Federal Bureau of Investigation?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Chief of Naval Operations2. The Naval Criminal Investigative Service3. The commanding officer of the installation4. The local law enforcement agency <p>15-9. When a crime involves robbery or larceny of government property or funds, who should immediately advise the FBI?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The commanding officer2. The security officer3. The Naval Criminal Investigative Service representative4. The Master-at-Arms |
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- 15-10. A major criminal offense is defined as one punishable under the UCMJ by confinement for a term of more than 1 year.
1. True
 2. False
- 15-11. The Director of the Naval Criminal Investigative Service may decline to investigate a case that may be fruitless and unproductive.
1. True
 2. False
- 15-12. A petty larceny occurred in a naval officer's stateroom and you have been assigned to investigate. Although only petty larceny is involved, you should still inform the NCIS.
1. True
 2. False
- 15-13. A major criminal offense may constitute a violation of both military and civil law and could involve both military and civilian personnel.
1. True
 2. False
- 15-14. A minor criminal offense is defined as one punishable under the UCMJ by confinement of 1 year or less.
1. True
 2. False
- 15-15. Which of the following is a separate operating agency of the Department of Defense and provides for the conduct of personnel security investigations?
1. The NCIS
 2. The FBI
 3. The CIA
 4. The DIS
- 15-16. Which of the following incidents would justify the commanding officer requesting support from NCIS?
1. Sabotage
 2. Espionage
 3. Subversion
 4. Each of the above
- 15-17. Information derived by law enforcement personnel from a person, object, or recorded data is defined as what type of information?
1. Police
 2. Source
 3. Criminal
 4. Operational
- 15-18. In the criminal information process, there are a total of how many steps?
1. Seven
 2. six
 3. Five
 4. Four
- 15-19. What term defines combining information with related information?
1. Collation
 2. Dissemination
 3. Analyzing
 4. Reporting
- 15-20. In what year was the Privacy Act enacted?
1. 1973
 2. 1974
 3. 1975
 4. 1976

- A. Mercenary
 - B. Perverse
 - C. Egotistical
 - D. Eccentric

Figure 15-A

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 15-21 THROUGH 15-24, SELECT THE INFORMANT MOTIVE FROM FIGURE 15-A THAT MATCHES THE DESCRIPTION GIVEN AS THE QUESTION.

15-21. One who provides information because of a peculiar quirk in personality.

- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. D

15-22. One who provides information for the sole purpose of financial gain.

- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. D

15-23. One who takes pleasure in spreading news to the investigator.

- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. D

15-24. One who provides information in the hope of gaining some unusual advantage.

- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. D

15-25. Generally, military courts will treat informant information as which of the following types of information?

- 1. Hearsay
- 2. Credible
- 3. Probable cause
- 4. Expert testimony

15-26. A guiding case demonstrating a conscientious effort to corroborate information is demonstrated in which of the following trials?

- 1. Aguilar v. Texas
- 2. McCray v. Florida
- 3. Spinelli v. United States
- 4. Draper v. United States

15-27. Of the five senses, which two are relied upon the most for description and identification?

- 1. Touch and sight
- 2. Smell and hearing
- 3. Sight and hearing
- 4. Touch and smell

15-28. When observing physical objects for later description, you should follow a pattern proceeding from specific to general.

- 1. True
- 2. False

15-29. What term is used to describe the uncommon characteristics of a person?

- 1. General
- 2. Specific
- 3. Distinctive
- 4. Typical

- 15-30. An important part of a female description is the appearance of the bust. Which of the following terms may be used to describe a woman's bust?
1. Flat
 2. Medium
 3. Heavy
 4. Each of the above
- 15-31. When estimating a person's weight, you should do so in how many pound increments?
1. 5
 2. 2
 3. 10
 4. 20
- 15-32. When the age of a person is estimated, it should be estimated in multiples of how many years?
1. 5
 2. 2
 3. 6
 4. 10
- 15-33. Which of the following characteristics will often constitute the major part of a person's description?
1. Dress
 2. Appearance
 3. Mannerisms
 4. Hair style
- 15-34. It is extremely important that witnesses be interviewed how soon after their observation?
1. As soon as possible
 2. Within 48 hr
 3. Within 72 hr
 4. Within 96 hr
- 15-35. Which of the following are considered the two least reliable senses?
1. Taste and hearing
 2. Smell and touch
 3. Taste and smell
 4. Smell and hearing
- 15-36. Which of the following psychological influences may impair the functioning of a person's senses and result in inaccurate observation?
1. Fear
 2. Prejudice
 3. Anger
 4. All of the above
- 15-37. Which of the following techniques is used to minimize error and eliminate false identification of persons or objects?
1. Lineups
 2. Photographs
 3. Artist sketches
 4. Tape recordings
- 15-38. A lineup should contain a minimum of how many people?
1. 10
 2. 6
 3. 5
 4. 4
- 15-39. When more than one witness is to view a lineup, they should do it at the same time.
1. True
 2. False

- A. Decoy
- B. Contact
- C. Convoy
- D. Blown
- E. Subject
- F. Surveillant

Figure 15-B

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 15-40 THROUGH 15-45. SELECT THE TERM FROM FIGURE 15-B THAT MATCHES THE DESCRIPTION GIVEN AS THE QUESTION.

15-40. The person under observation.

- 1. C
- 2. D
- 3. E
- 4. F

15-41. The term used to indicate that the identity of a surveillant has been discovered.

- 1. A
- 2. C
- 3. D
- 4. F

15-42. A person engaged in observing a subject.

- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. E
- 4. F

15-43. Any person with whom the subject confers.

- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. E

15-44. A person used by the subject to detect a surveillance.

- 1. B
- 2. C
- 3. D
- 4. E

15-45. A person who attempts to divert the surveillant's attention from the subject.

- 1. A
- 2. B
- 3. C
- 4. F

15-46. How many general types of surveillance are used by the Master-at-Arms?

- 1. One
- 2. Two
- 3. Three
- 4. Four

15-47. What term is commonly used to describe mobile surveillance?

- 1. Dogging
- 2. Chasing
- 3. Escorting
- 4. Shadowing

15-48. What type of surveillance is used when it is not necessary to keep the subject under constant observation?

- 1. Loose
- 2. Closed
- 3. Unrestrained
- 4. Detached

15-49. What term describes constant observation of a subject?

- 1. Loose
- 2. Close
- 3. Secretive
- 4. Maintained

15-50. When is the best time to obtain background knowledge of a person in relation to the interview?

- 1. Before the interview
- 2. After the interview
- 3. Throughout the interview
- 4. During the initial part of the interview

- 15-51. If a suspect you are interviewing doubts your identity or authority, what should you do?
1. Show your credentials
 2. Reassure the suspect verbally
 3. Ignore the doubt and proceed with the interview
 4. Withdraw in favor of another investigator
- 15-52. During an opening statement, should a person who is about to be interrogated be warned of his or her rights? If so, when?
1. Yes; when there is some doubt about the person's involvement in the crime
 2. Yes; when the crime involves narcotics
 3. Yes; when only one investigator is present
 4. No
- 15-53. As an investigator, what attribute determines the success or failure of an interview?
1. Poise
 2. Attitude
 3. Appearance
 4. Intellect
- 15-54. A criminal is surprised and apprehended in the act of committing a crime. When is it best to interrogate that individual?
1. On the spot
 2. When you get the individual in the patrol car
 3. When your supervisor is present
 4. When you get the individual in the interrogation room

- 15-55. When you are interrogating a suspect whose guilt is uncertain or doubtful, you should use what type of approach?
1. Logic
 2. Direct
 3. Indirect
 4. Empathic
- 15-56. The most commonly used interrogation techniques are logic and reasoning and psychological
1. True
 2. False

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| <p>A. Cold shoulder</p> <p>B. Logic and reasoning</p> <p>C. The hypothetical story</p> <p>D. Playing one suspect against another</p> |
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Figure 15-C

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 15-57 THROUGH 15-61, SELECT THE SUSPECT INTERROGATION TECHNIQUE FROM FIGURE 15-C THAT MATCHES THE INTERVIEWER'S ACTION GIVEN AS THE QUESTION. RESPONSES MAY BE USED MORE THAN ONCE.

- 15-57. Interviewer confronts suspect with testimony and evidence.
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D
- 15-58. Interviewer relates a story of a fictitious crime that varies only in minute details from the actual crime.
1. A
 2. B
 3. C
 4. D

15-59. Interviewer takes the suspect for a walk past the crime scene without saying anything.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

15-60. Interviewer confronts one suspect with known facts that have been allegedly given by another suspect.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

15-61. Interviewer points out the futility of denying guilt to the suspect.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

15-62. Whenever doubt exists as to the elements of proof in a case, the MCM should be reviewed.

1. True
2. False

15-63. What title of the U.S. Code addresses juvenile delinquents?

1. Title 15 Section 5028
2. Title 16 Section 5029
3. Title 17 Section 5030
4. Title 18 Section 5031

15-64. Which of the following jurisdictions could police authority exercise on a military reservation?

1. Military
2. Federal
3. State
4. A combination of all

15-65. When you are dealing with concurrent jurisdiction, the agency that will become involved is often more a matter of policy than of law.

1. True
2. False

15-66. Does the UCMJ apply to juveniles? If so, to whom?

1. Yes; dependents
2. Yes; nondependents
3. No

15-67. In which of the following instances would a state crime become an assimilated federal crime?

1. When the crime is committed on a federal reservation
2. When the crime is not in violation of federal laws or policy
3. When the federal government exercises exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction
4. Each of the above

15-68. When juveniles commit minor Federal offenses, the case may be heard by what authority?

1. District court
2. Magistrate
3. State court
4. Local court

15-69. What will determine the extent to which the Master-at-Arms will become involved in disposing of juvenile offenses?

1. Local policies
2. Regulations
3. Both 1 and 2 above
4. Federal courts

- 15-70. Who will probably be the first to enter a juvenile case and conduct the investigation?
1. FBI
 2. NCIS
 3. Local police
 4. Master-at-Arms
- 15-71. Any questions concerning juvenile suspects at overseas installations require close coordination between security personnel and what other authority?
1. NCIS
 2. Local police
 3. Secretary of the Navy
 4. Judge advocate's office
- 15-72. The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act was passed in what year?
1. 1974
 2. 1975
 3. 1976
 4. 1977
- 15-73. In which, if any, of the following facilities may you detain a juvenile suspect?
1. Confinement facility
 2. Detention cell
 3. Hospital prisoner ward
 4. None of the above
- 15-74. You are taking a juvenile into custody and you intend to prosecute him/her as an adult. From whom should you get written consent prior to taking fingerprints and photographs?
1. The individual's parents
 2. The judge of juvenile court
 3. The NCIS
 4. The local police
- 15-75. When a juvenile is found innocent, what should happen to the individual's record concerning the offense?
1. Held for 1 year
 2. Held for 2 years
 3. Given to the individual's parents
 4. Destroyed